

BookletChart™

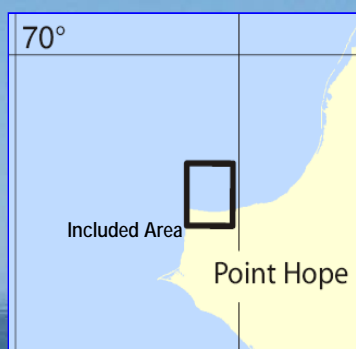
East of Cape Lisburne

NOAA Chart 16121

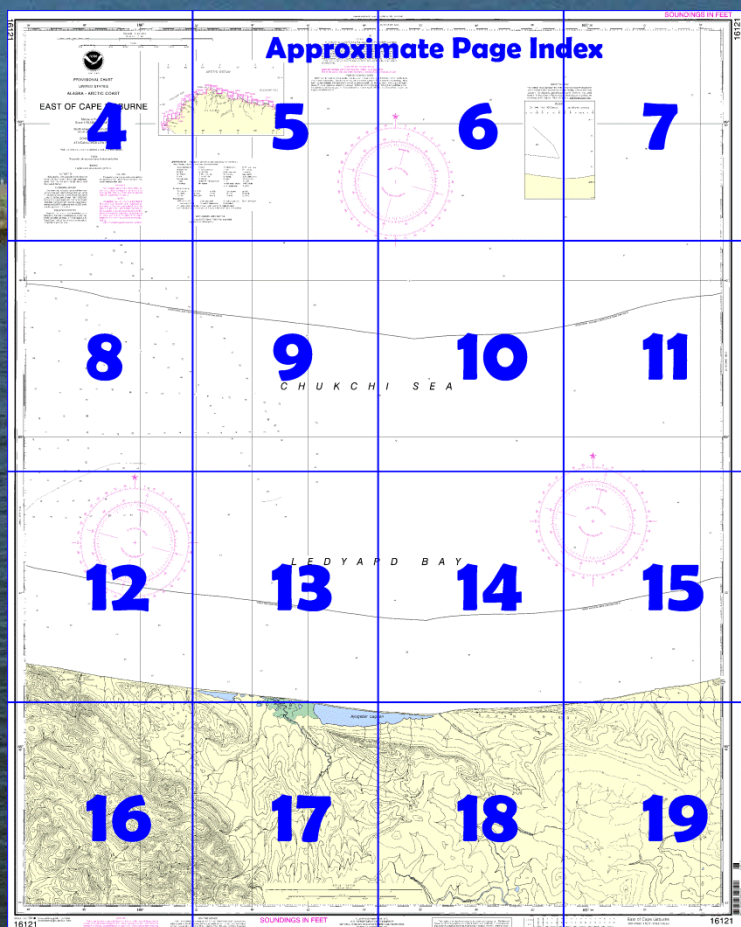


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA**

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=16121>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The coast turns abruptly E from Cape Lisburne. The land is lower; the hills are rounded and slope to the sea. Toward **Cape Sabine** (68°55.0'N., 164°36.0'W.), 35 miles E of Cape Lisburne, is a series of ridges that terminate at the coast in bluffs. Cape Sabine is the outer end of one of the ridges and projects but slightly from the general line of the coast. Veins of coal 1 to 4 feet thick show plainly along the tops of the bluffs at Cape Sabine; some of the veins

have been worked but use of the coal is limited because of its poor quality and the difficulty of mining it.

**U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC Juneau	Commander	
	17th CG District	(907) 463-2000
	Juneau, Alaska	

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

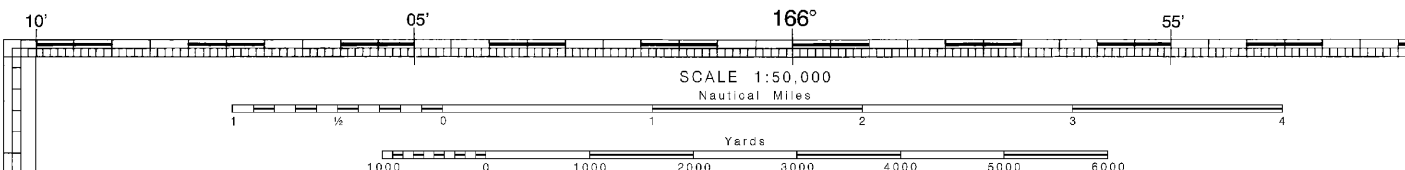
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

PROVISIONAL CHART
UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ARCTIC COAST

EAST OF CAPE LISBURNE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 68° 59'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDES

The periodic tide has a mean range of about one-half foot

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and Geological Survey.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.503" southward and 11.502" westward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

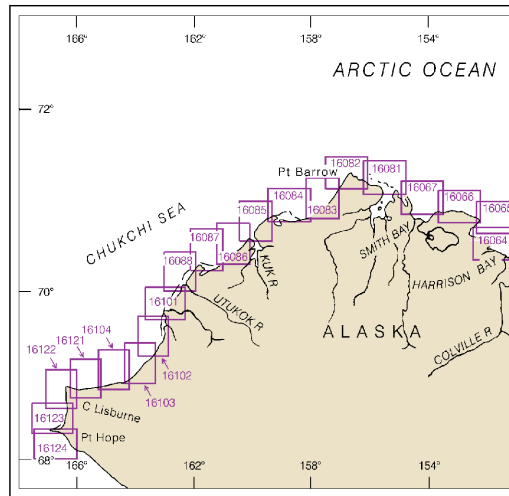
WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N run
B black	IsC isophase	OBSC obscured
Bn beacon	LT Lighthouse	Oc occulting
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange
DIA diaphone	m minutes	O quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar
		Rn Rn radiobeacon

Bottom characteristics:

Bids boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oyster
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand

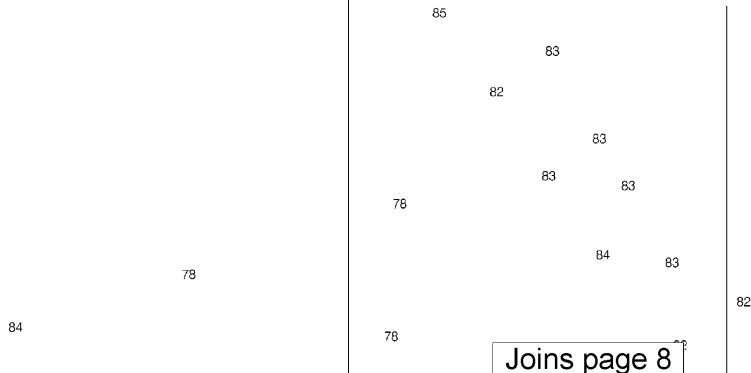
Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position of
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported

21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated (2). Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

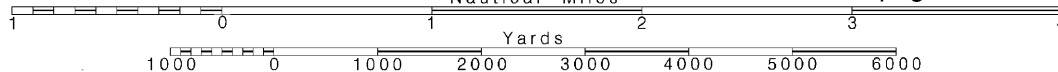


Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

50'

45'

40'

JOINS CHART 16005

35'

99

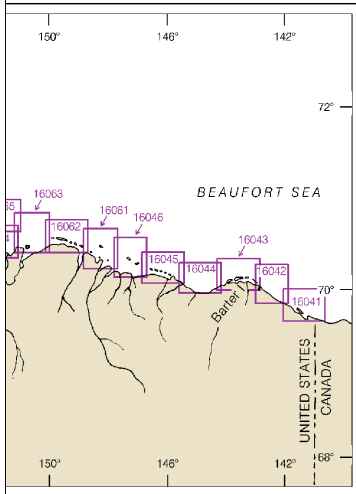
NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.



99

84

96

96

Joins page 6

(No. 1.)

code R TR radio tower
 Rot. rotating
 s seconds
 SEC sector
 St M statute miles
 VQ very quick
 W white
 Whs whistle
 Y yellow

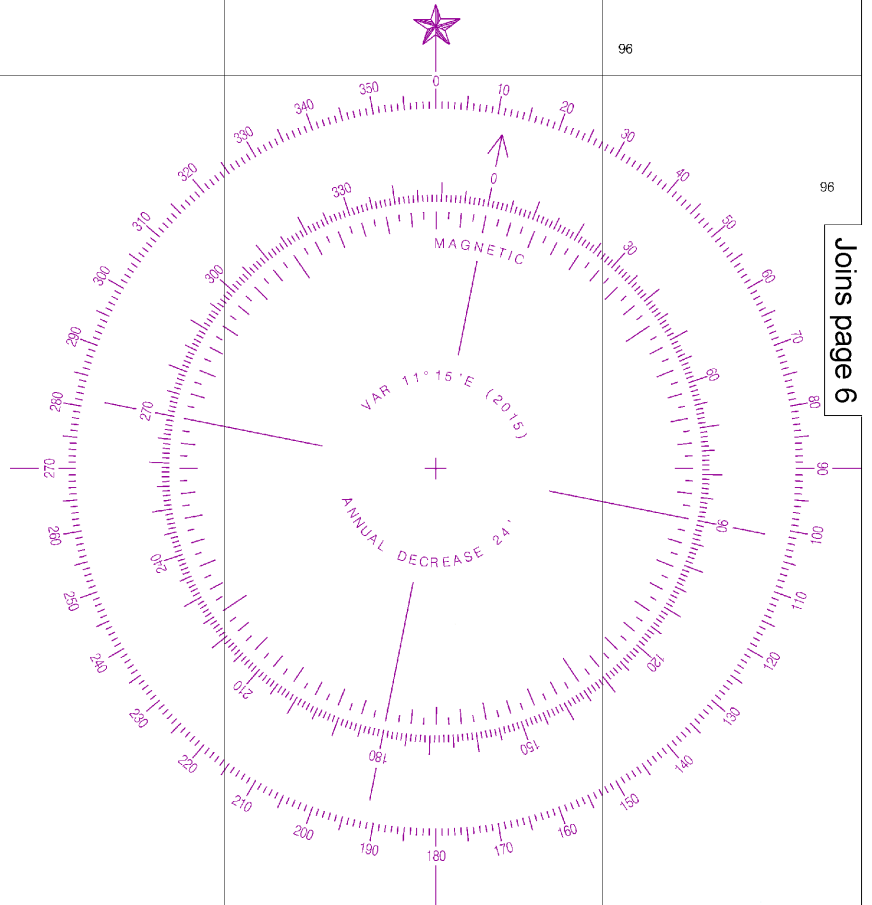
so soft
 Sh shells
 sy sticky

Subm submerged

78

84

Joins page 9



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:66666. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

45'

40'

JOINS CHART 16005

35'

30'

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

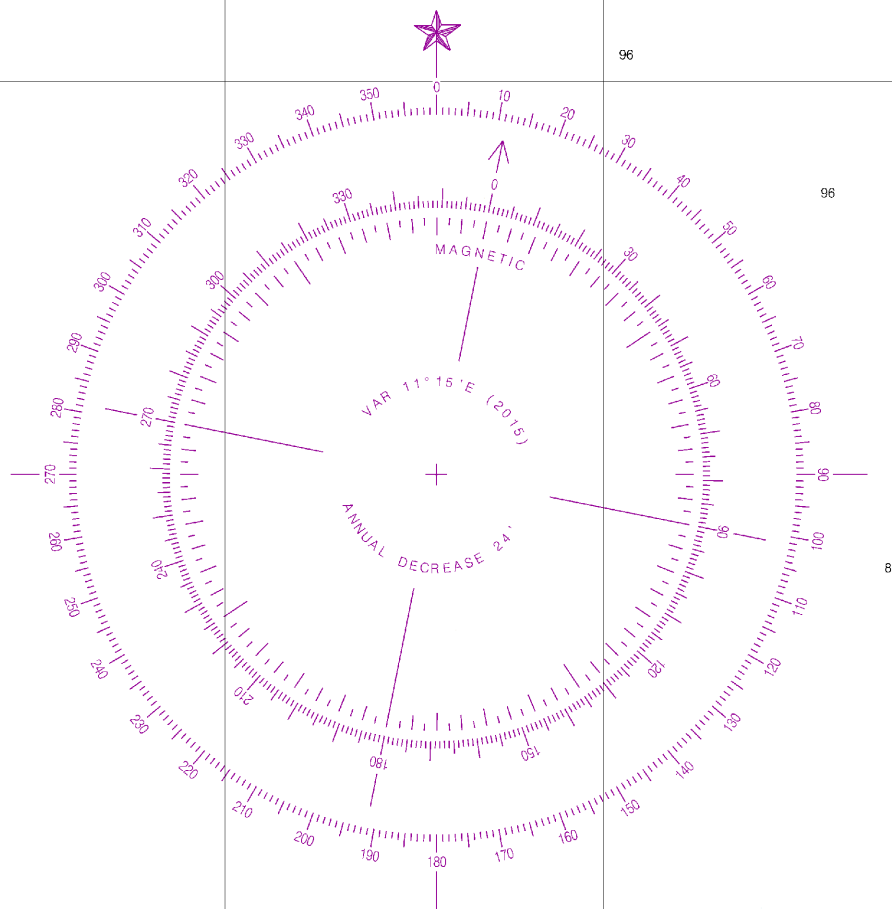
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

99

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84

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Joins page 5

Joins page 10

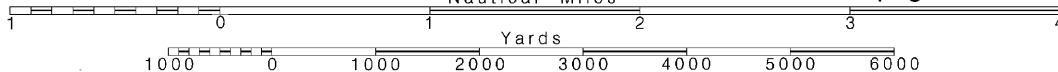
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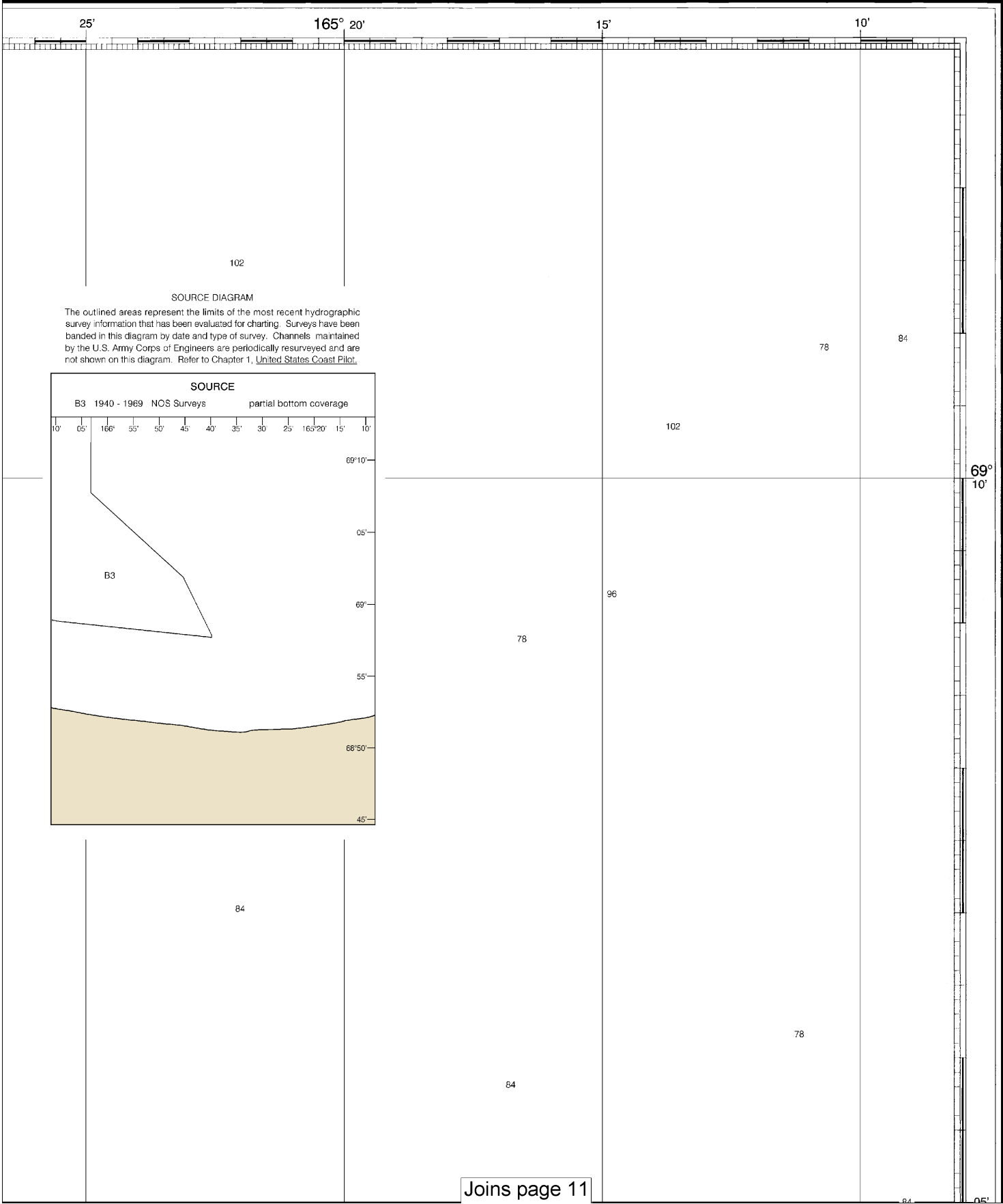
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

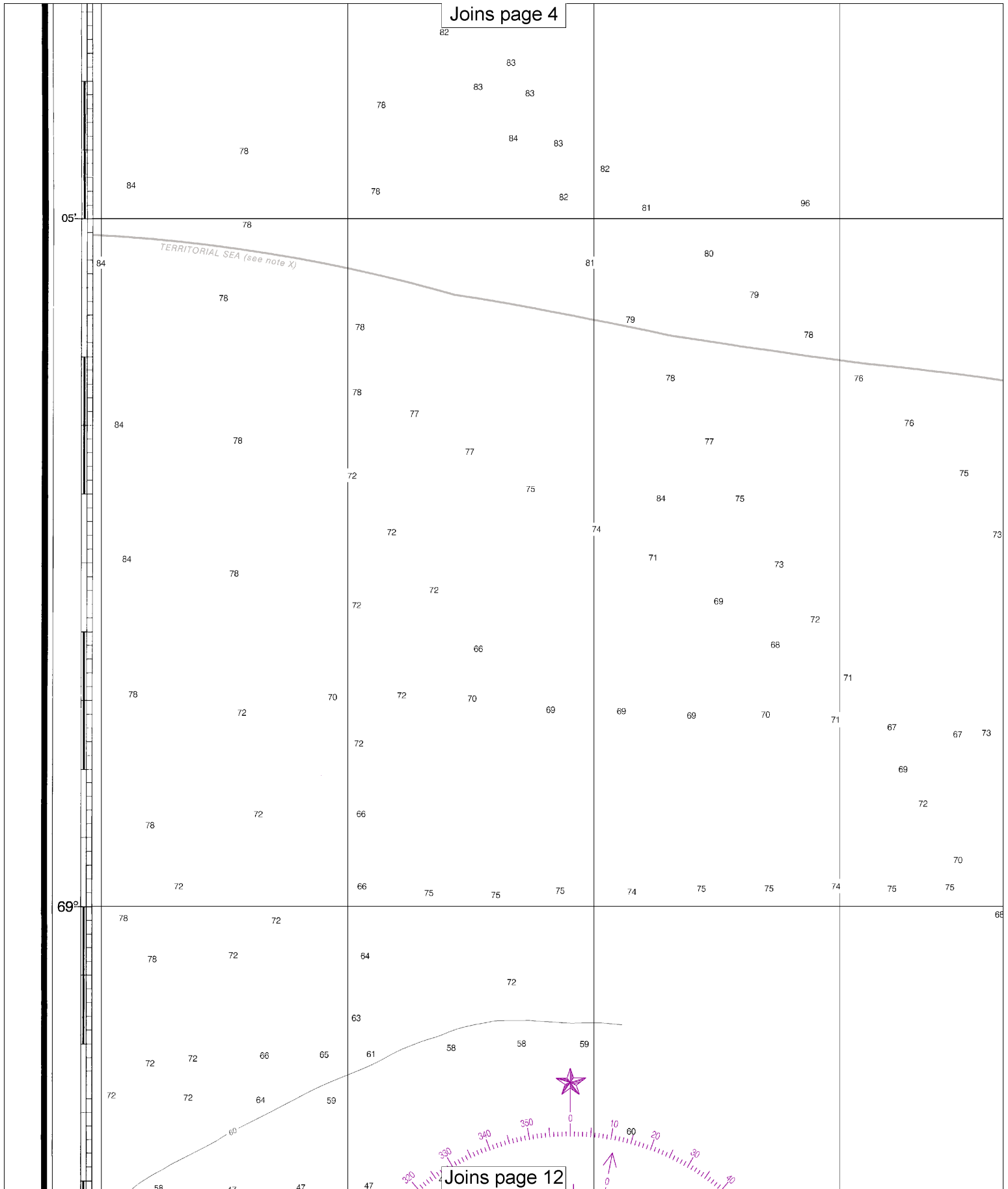
See Note on page 5.





Joins page 11

Joins page 4



Joins page 12

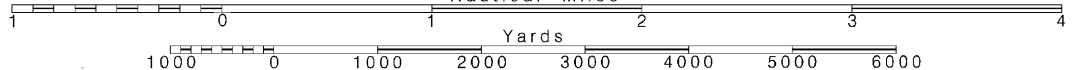
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

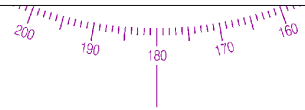
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SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



84



78

84

96

TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)

73

72

70

C H U K C H I S E A

71

71

73

73

73

68

67

74

77

73

73

78

69

78

68

68

72

67

66

65

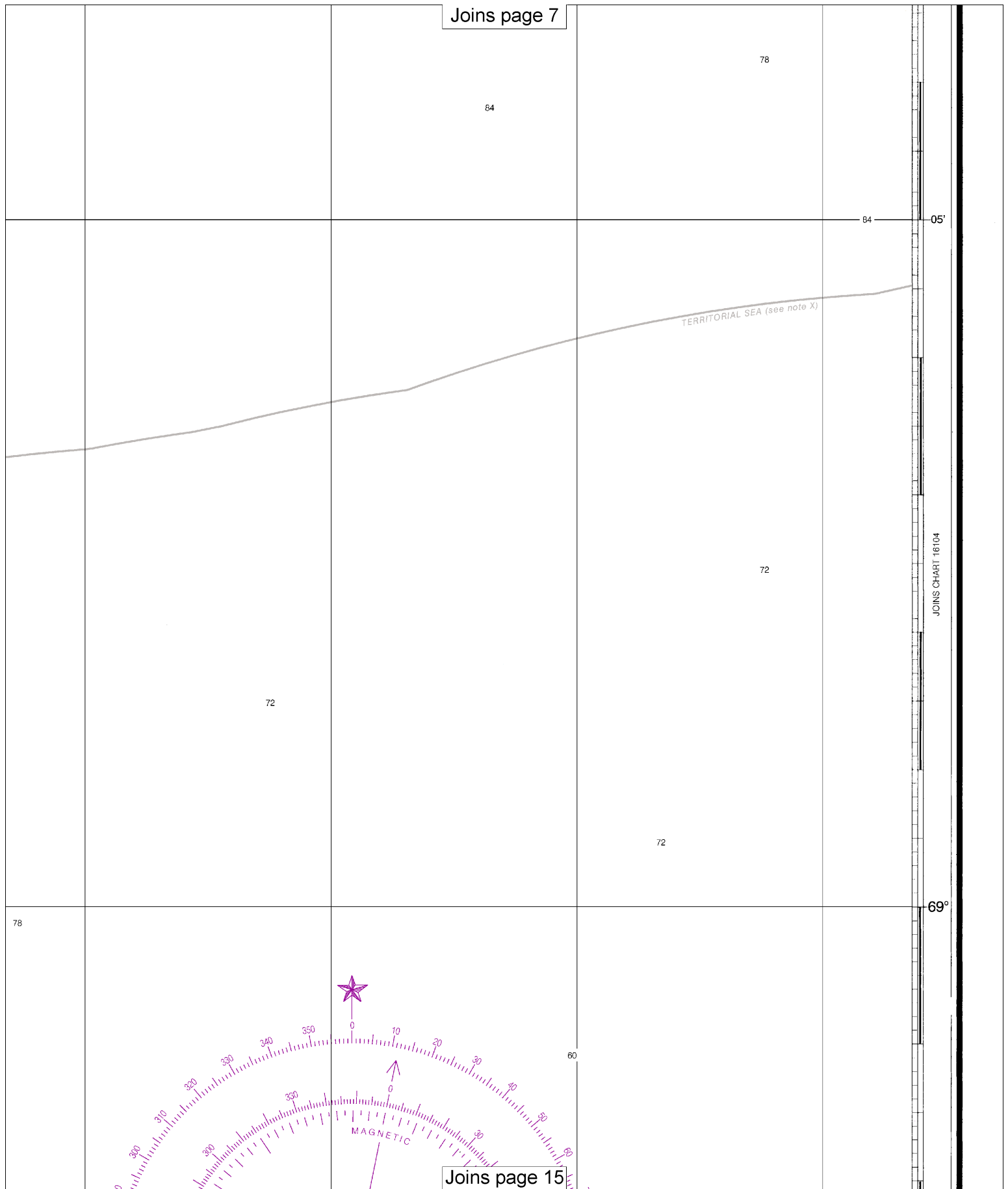
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63

78

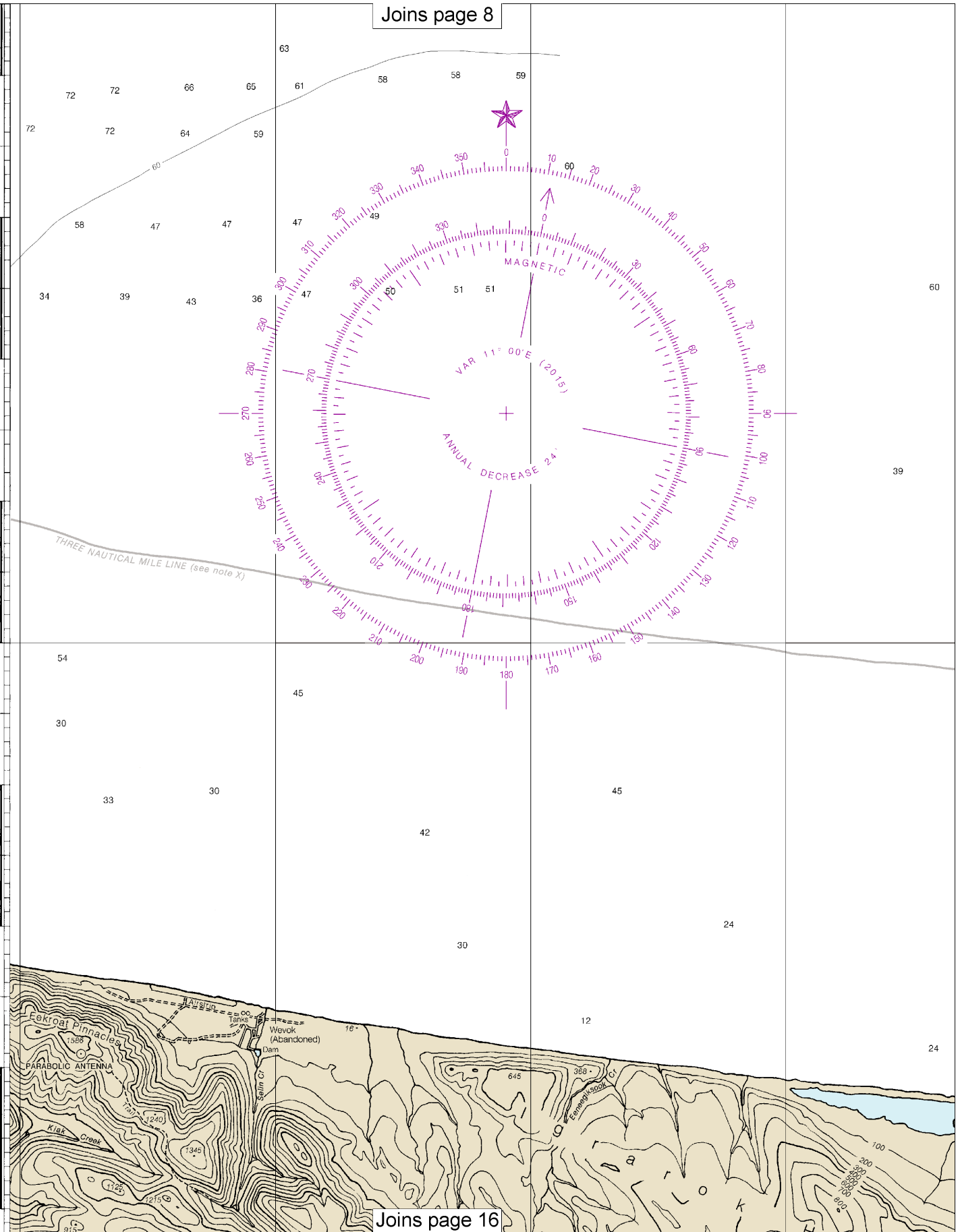
60





JOINS CHART 16122

55°

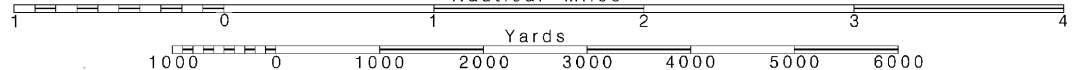


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

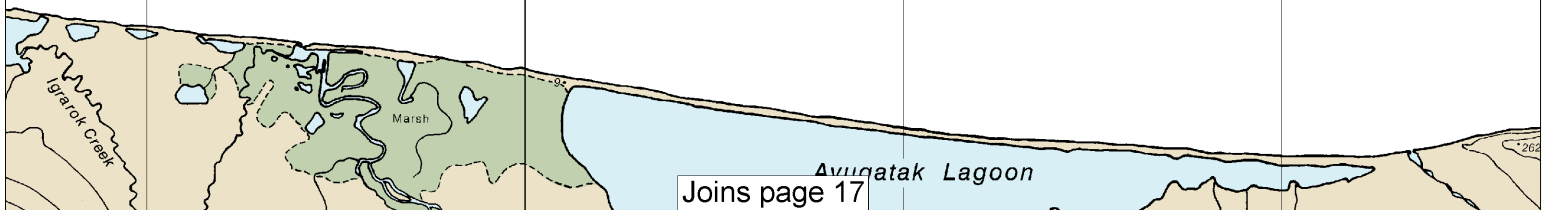


Joins page 9

LEDYARD BAY

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THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)



Joins page 17

Joins page 10

63

78

60

L E D Y A R D B A Y

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54

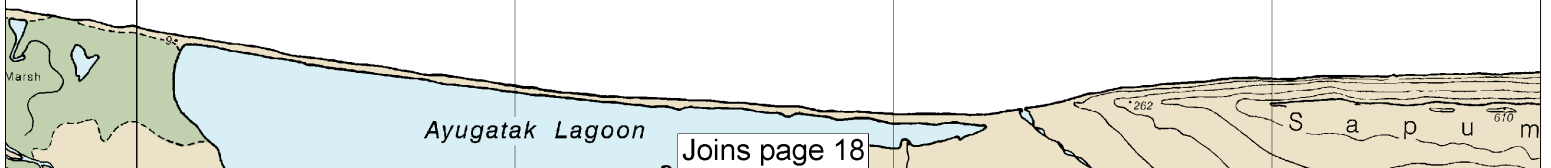
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)

36

36

48

12



Joins page 18

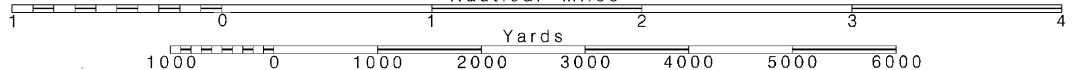
14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

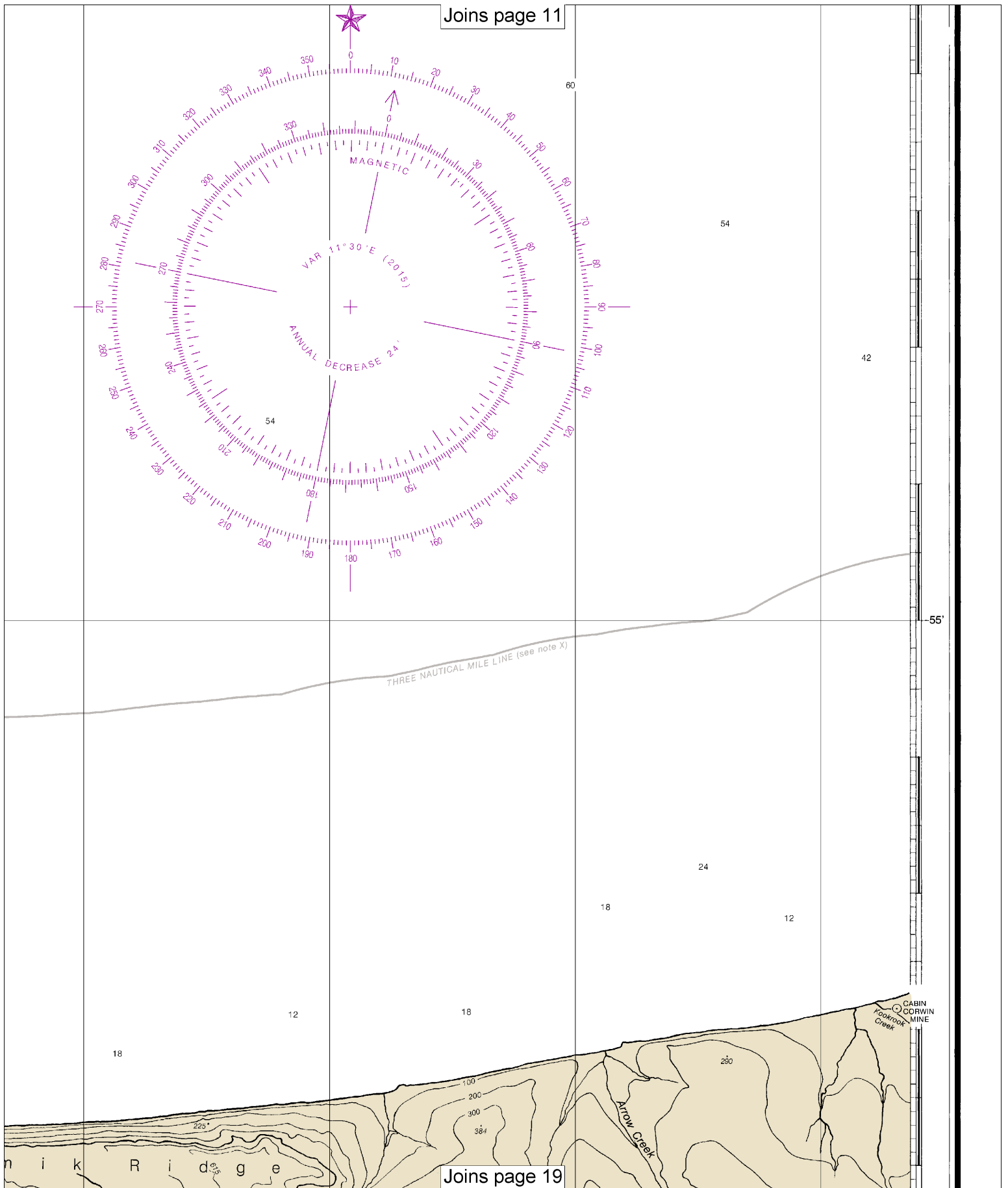
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Nautical Miles

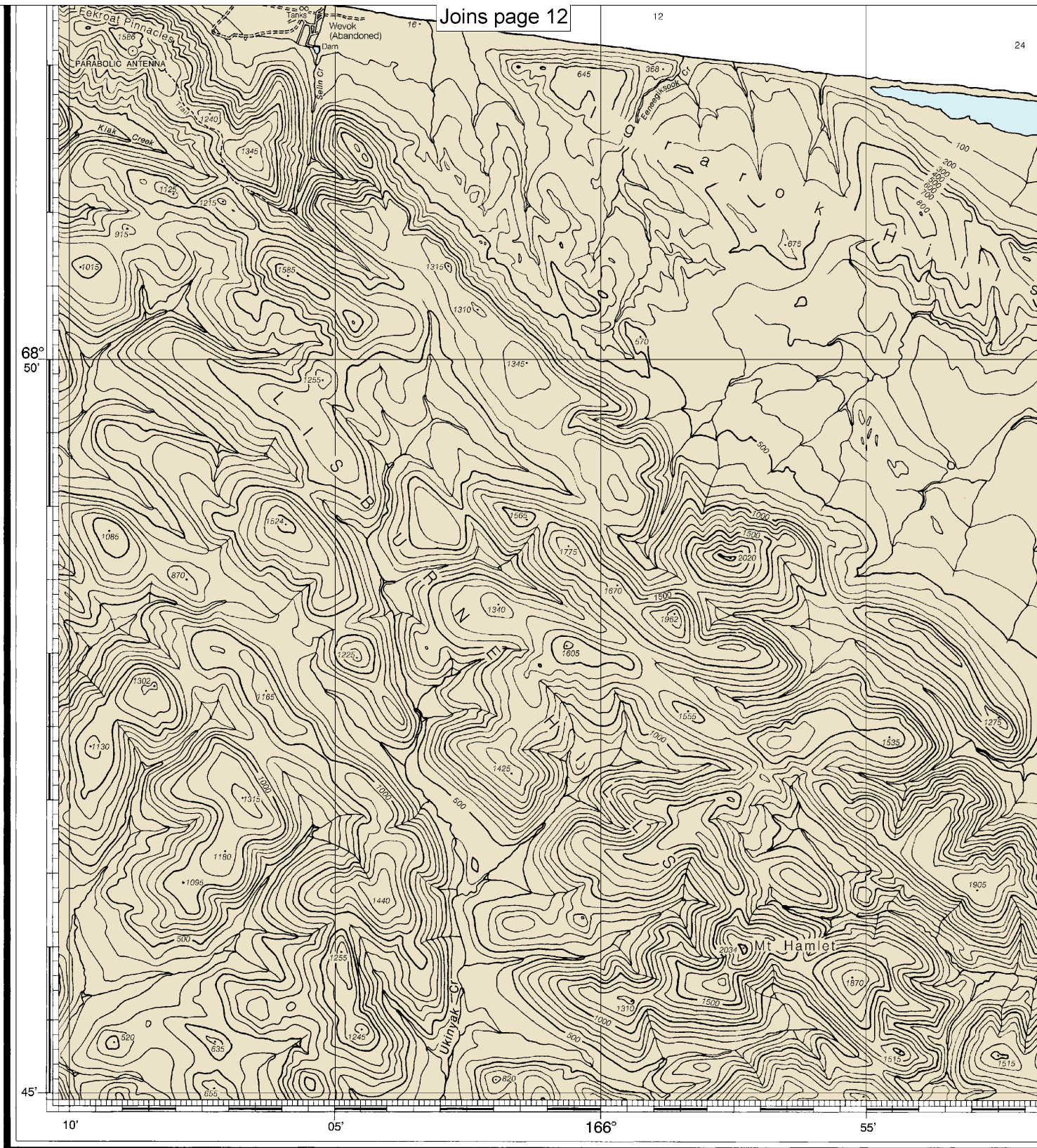
See Note on page 5.



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Joins page 19



6th Ed., Jan. 2015

16121

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Last Correction: 1/28/2015. Cleared through:

LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)

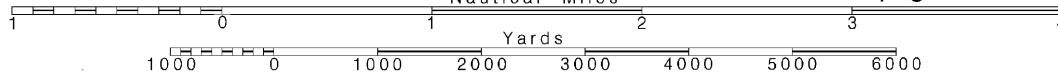
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

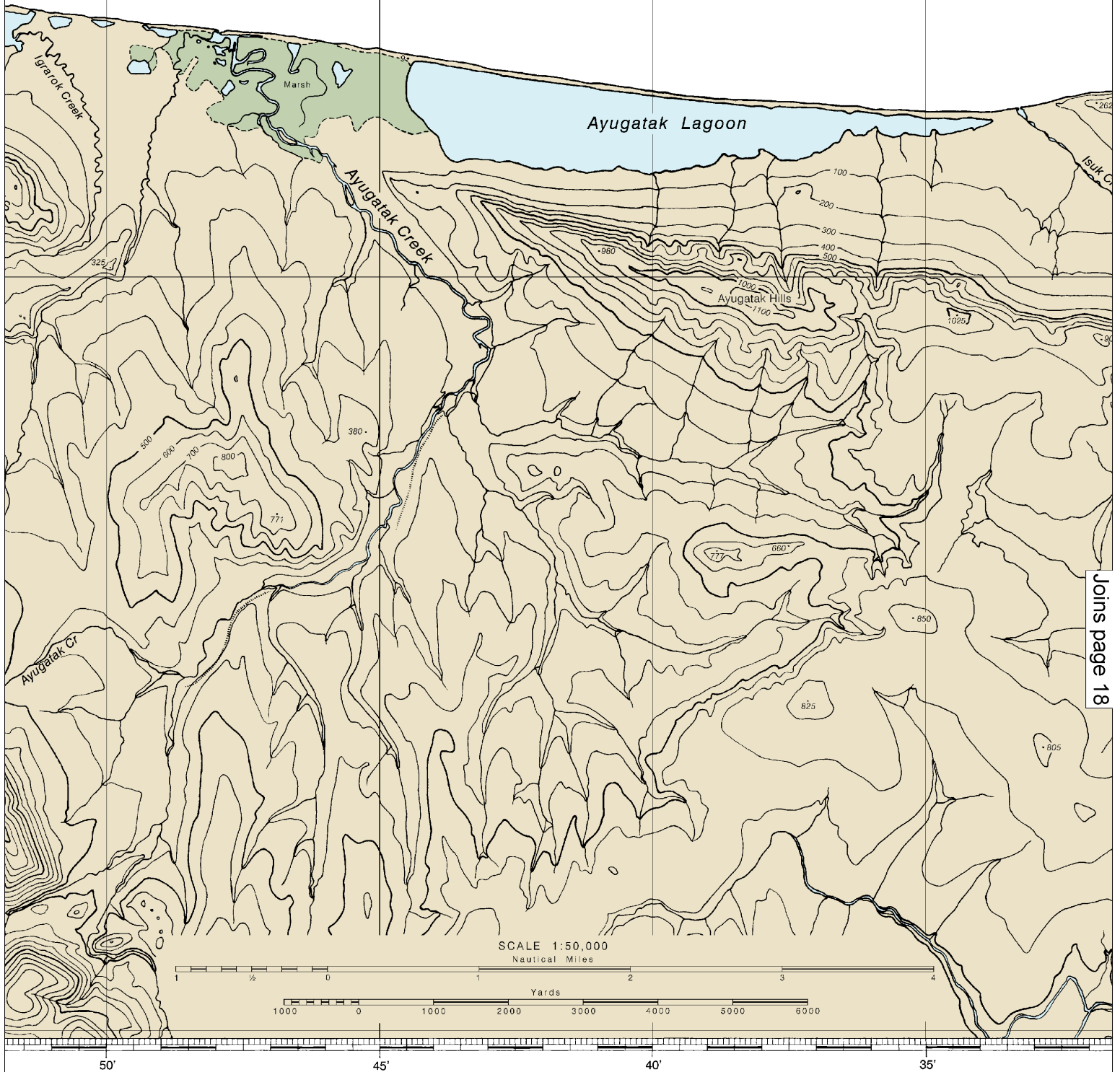
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SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



12

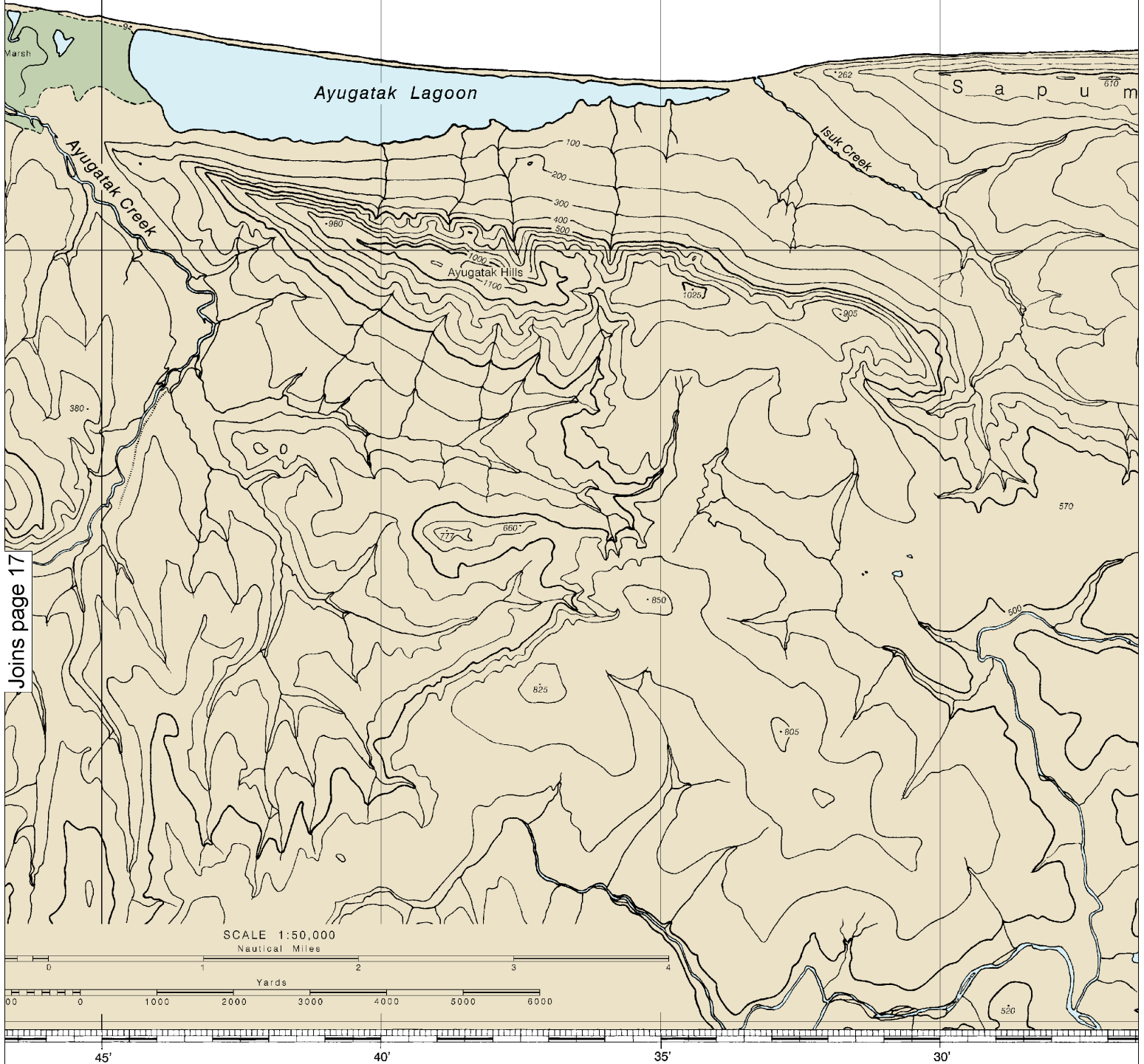


Joins page 18

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

NOAA encourages you
about this chart at <http://www.noaa.gov>



Joins page 17

INGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

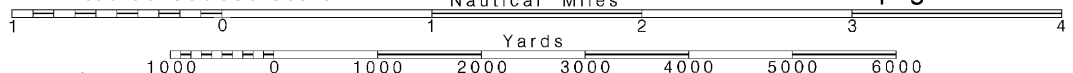
NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

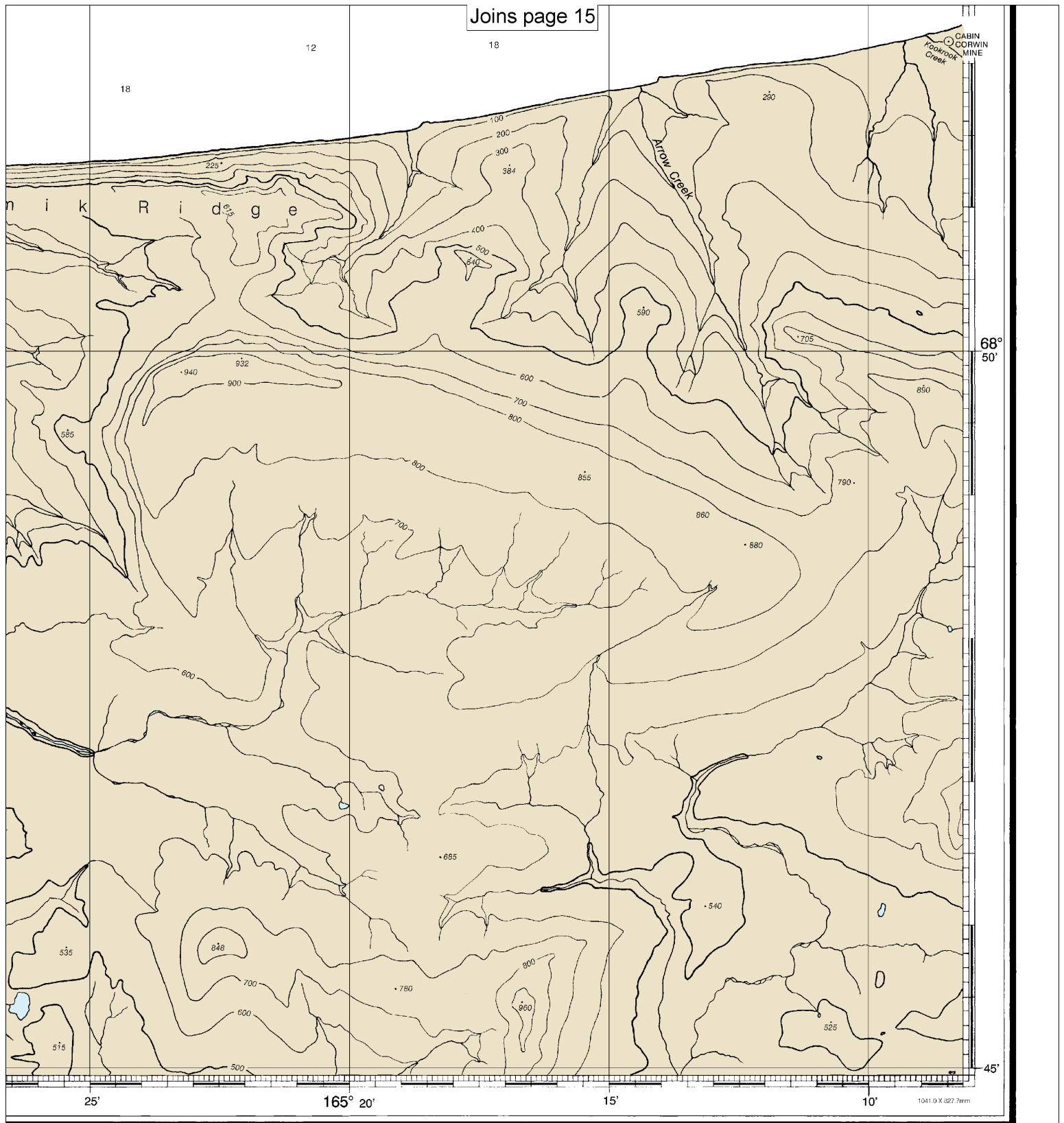
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

East of Cape Lisburne
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:50,000

16121



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	—	http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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